

ON THE BIRDS COLLECTED BY MR. EVERETT IN  
SOUTH FLORES.

PART II.\*

BY ERNST HARTERT.

(Plate I.)

PASSERES.

\*65. *Chlorura intermedia* Hartert.

A *male*, which is perfectly similar to specimens from Lombok, where this form was discovered by Doherty and Everett, from Mangarai. (Cf. Nov. Zool. III. pp. 558, 559, 594.) The bird should have been enumerated after No. 30, but was omitted.

CAPRIMULGIDAE.

\*66. *Caprimulgus affinis* Horsf.

From the low country up to about 3500 feet.

On November 15th a *female* was found with two just-fledged young ones.

MEROPIDAE.

67. *Merops philippinus* L.

One *female*.

ALCEDINIDAE.

68. *Ceyx innominata* Salvad.

A fine series from the lower country. The specimens do not differ from those sent from Lombok, Sumbawa, etc.

As I have said before (Nov. Zool. III. p. 571), I cannot find any differences whatever between *C. erythra* and *C. innominata*, which varies in the colour of the upper parts according to age.

69. *Alcedo ispida floresiana* (Sharpe).

Two *males*. This very interesting form, first supplied with a name by Sharpe in *Cat. B.* XVII. p. 151, is hardly different in colour from the bright blue form found in Ceylon and named *A. taprobana* by Kleinschmidt, but the beaks are much thicker and less pointed at the tip. In my opinion all these forms can only be treated as subspecies, and should be called *A. ispida bengalensis*, *A. i. floresiana*, *A. i. ispidioides*; but it is difficult to say what to do with *A. taprobana*, which is found in Ceylon as well as *A. i. bengalensis*, but not in other countries inhabited by *A. i. bengalensis*, or at least not in all. It seems to me quite reasonable to

\* For Part I. see Nov. Zool. IV. pp. 513-528 and Plate III.

distinguish it nominally as a local aberration (ab. loc. *taprobana*), as is customary among entomologists.

Sharpe, *l.c.*, gives also the "Moluccas" as a locality for this species, but this is probably a penslip.

\*70. **Halcyon sanctus** Vig. & Horsf.

Three skins. I cannot find the species recorded from Flores.

71. **Monachalcyon fulgidus** (Gould) (? subsp.).

A series of *M. fulgidus* from South Flores differs slightly from most of the specimens received from Lombok and Sambawa, and especially from the former island. The blue of most (but not all) is brighter, on the tips of some of the feathers of the back are bright light blue spots, the blue of the back reaches farther up towards the crown, and there are on the crown some white hairs between the feathers. As some of these characters, however, vary a good deal, and the skins before me are of rather different make, I hesitate to give a name to the Flores form, the type being from Lombok.

The very young bird of this species has the crown deep blue, but the forehead and the back dull black, in opposition to the coloration of the adult bird.

72. **Pelargopsis gural floresiana** (Sharpe).

A fine series of this interesting form from South Flores. Specimens from Lombok cannot be separated from typical *floresiana*. Vordermann's *sasak* is only an immature specimen, as the characters given by him are found in immature birds before me.

PSITTAUL.

73. **Psittuteles weberi** Büttik.

Of this excellent species, hitherto only represented by the specimens in the Leyden Museum, Mr. Everett has sent a fine series from Ende and from Mangarai, from the lowland up to 4000 feet above the sea. The specimens agree perfectly with Büttikofer's description and figure on p. 290 and Pl. XVII. in Max Weber's *Zoolog. Ergebnisse v. Reise in Niederl. O. Ind.* III. The much larger bill, the green head with bluish forehead in the old bird, the yellowish collar on the hindneck, and the wide yellowish band across the chest distinguish *P. weberi* at a glance from *P. euteles*. There is, nevertheless, a mystery about these forms. Among the many specimens of *P. euteles* brought home by Wallace are a number which are labelled "Flores." As recent explorers have only found *P. weberi* on Flores, one might suggest that either Wallace's so-called *P. euteles* from Flores are all *P. weberi*, or that the locality Flores is not right. Büttikofer (*l.c.*) took the former view, and thus placed *Trichoglossus euteles* Wall., *P. Z. S.* 1863, p. 484 (partim—ex Flores), as a synonym of *P. weberi*, adding (p. 291) that Salvadori in *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XX. p. 64, had already called attention to the darker green head and darker green under parts of the Flores skins, collected in Flores for Wallace by Mr. Allen, but had failed to recognise their specific distinction. Salvadori, however, did not make such mistake, for the skins in the British Museum are all *P. euteles*.

and also Wallace's specimens from Flores in other collections (one in Tring) are *P. euteles*, and not, I believe, to be distinguished from *P. euteles* from Timor, although, of course, a greater material would be of interest for comparison. So far Dr. Büttikofer's error is excusable, but it is less so that Prof. Mivart, in his Monograph of the *Loriidae*, has united *P. weberi* with *P. euteles* in the face of Büttikofer's careful description and good figure, evidently misled by the Flores skins in the British Museum. Whether Wallace's Flores skins of *P. euteles* really came from that island may be doubted, but there is no reason why two such good species as *P. euteles* and *P. weberi* should not occur on the same island. "The irides in both sexes are reddish orange, orbital skin and cere livid black; bill orange-red, tip of maxilla yellow; feet blackish grey or blue-grey." The *female* has the wing about one to two cm. shorter.

#### 74. *Geoffroyus floresianus* Salvad.

Of this form there is a fair series from South Flores, but in October they were in dreadfully abraded plumage. The iris of the old *male* was "lemon-yellow." The young *female* in first plumage, which has a green crown with slightly bluish forehead, has the "iris brown; the bill brown, passing into dull yellow on the distal half of the maxilla and on the mandible." This form is not easily separable from *G. sumbavensis* Salvad. The old *male* differs only in a slightly *shorter wing*, in a generally darker green colour with less of a yellow tint above and below, and a slightly different darker blue colour of the under wing-coverts, while the colour of the crown is variable, according to age of plumage, and therefore not a safe character to go by. The *female* differs in having a shorter wing and generally darker green colour. The young *male* in first plumage equals the young *female* in first plumage, but from a young *male* in abraded plumage, which has a reddish brown crown with a few fresh lilac-blue feathers and a few red ones on the cheeks, it would seem that the *male* passes through a plumage similar to that of the adult *female*, before assuming its breeding plumage.

#### \*75. *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus* (Bodd.).

It is geographically of the highest interest that Mr. Everett discovered this large parrot in Mangarai in South Flores, whence he sent us five specimens. It is certainly peculiar that former travellers did not find such a showy bird in the island, and we may well believe that it was not found in the places they visited. It is still more interesting to see that the Flores specimens are not *T. megalorhynchus sumbensis* A. B. Meyer. I can say this with much confidence, as I have not only seen Dr. Meyer's types and the skin sent by Doherty, but as I have now before me a good series from Sumba, shot there by Everett and his men. The birds from Flores have the upperside as little blue as Moluccan skins and others, have not the deeper green head of *T. m. sumbensis*, and are more yellowish below. On the other hand, I cannot help noticing that the Flores specimens, like those from Djampea, are slightly more greenish, or I should say more washed with green, below than the majority of those from the more eastern islands of the archipelago. This character, however, is only to be seen in fresh specimens and is subject to a great deal of variation, and it is therefore, I think, safer for the present not to separate them even "subspecifically" from *T. megalorhynchus*, though it is of interest to know that there seems to be a tendency among the Flores and Djampea specimens to

point to *T. megalorhynchus sumbensis*. [See about this form A. B. Meyer in *Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien*, XXXI, p. 762 (1882), Salvadori in *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* XX, p. 428 (1894), Hartert in *Nov. Zool.* III, pp. 176, 588 (1896).]

♀ ad. "Iris white, with narrow inner ring of very dark olive; bill deep red, the tips of both mandibles corneous; feet dark olive-grey; claws blackish grey." An adult *female* has a pure yellow feather on the back.

#### 76. *Cacatua parvula* (Bp.).

*Males and females* from Endeh and Mangarai.

### CUCULIDAE.

#### 77. *Centropus javanicus* (Dumont).

Both sexes from Mangarai.

#### 78. *Endynamis honorata malayana* (Cab. & Heine).

There is a small series of a *Eudynamis* from South Flores, which must, I believe, bear the above name. They are undoubtedly *E. honorata*, but their measurements are very large. The wings of two adult *males* are 217 to 219 mm. long, and those of the *females* measure the same. In typical Indian *E. honorata* the wings, and all other parts, are smaller, while big specimens occur already in Southern Tenasserim and Malacca, the latter of which are in fact generally even larger than those from the Greater Sunda Islands. Nevertheless I think the Malayan forms from South Tenasserim to Flores can be united under the name *E. hon. malayana*. Iris of *male* and *female* crimson-lake. The specimens from Satonda (Nov. Zool. III, p. 575) belong to this same form. There is a *female* from Satonda in moult which, among the fresh spotted plumage, shows a few old abraded wholly black feathers, thus distinctly confirming the wonderful discovery of Whitehead, that the young *female* in first plumage is black like the adult *male*. It is strange that Indian ornithologists have not discovered this fact long ago.

#### 79. *Cuculus intermedius* Vahl.

There are a number of cuckoos from South Flores which are very troublesome. Some have the bills as long as a European *Cuculus canorus*, and the wing of one also fully reaches 8 inches (203 mm.), which is, according to Shelley's *Cat. B. Cuculidae, Brit. Mus.*, the minimum length of the wing of European cuckoos—a statement which is, I think, correct. In other specimens, however, the wing is shorter and the bill shorter, but unfortunately those with the shorter bills do not all have the shortest wings, and there are intermediate lengths of bills as well as of wings. Although some of the specimens are certainly *C. intermedius*, agreeing with skins from various other localities, partly named *C. intermedius* by Dr. A. B. Meyer, partly by myself after careful former considerations, others, larger ones, may belong to another form. There is very little to be done with these cuckoos, all being shot in winter quarters, and one must really have them from their summer homes to decide about their various races.

#### \*80. *Cuculus poliocephalus* Lath.

Half a dozen skins from the hills of Mangarai.

## PICIDAE.

81. *Iyngipicus grandis* Hargitt.

Both sexes from Mangarai.

## CORACIIDAE.

82. *Eurystomus orientalis australis* (Sw.).

Four typical *australis* from Mangarai.

## RAPACES DIURNAE.

83. *Limnaetus limnaëtus floris* subsp. nov.

In 1866 H. Schlegel, in *De Vogels van Nederlandsch Indië, Valkvogels*, p. 55, already mentioned, and figured very well on Pl. VI., fig. 2, a specimen in the white plumage of this species from Flores, and said that it differs from other specimens in being purer white below, deeper brown and nearly black above, and very large. Neither Wallace nor Weber got a specimen in Flores. Now Mr. Everett has sent two adult birds, both marked "♂" by his native skimmers, which perfectly agree with Schlegel's description and figure. The head is white, the feathers of the crown dark brown towards the tips. Remainder of upperside very deep brown, with less pale margins to the feathers. Tail very distinctly barred. Entire under surface, including breast, under wing-coverts, thighs, and tarsi, pure white in one of the two specimens, with some faint pale rufous brown cross-markings on the breast, sides of breast, and thighs in the other, but no sign of the dark central longitudinal spots on the breast found even in the whitest *L. limnaëtus* from Borneo and Sumatra, of which we possess a good series in the Tring Museum. Total length about 63 cm.: wing 437 to 450 mm.; tail 296 mm. These measurements do not quite, though nearly, reach those of the biggest *females* from Borneo and Sumatra I have been able to measure; therefore, if the specimens are really *males* (and the sex-markings of Everett's natives in Flores are, it seems, always right), then the difference in size of the Flores subspecies is enormous. The two specimens have a very strong fishy smell.

84. *Circaëtus gallicus hypoleucus* (Pall.).

As it is, it seems that the birds which breed in France and Germany, and probably those from other parts of Europe, have a distinct brown breast-shield, while among the many specimens from India and other parts of Asia the breast-shield is not distinct, there being much more white on the breast and throat. The skin from South Flores has only brown shaft-lines to the feathers of the throat and chest. To settle all about the Eastern form with more white below, it is, however, necessary to study birds from their breeding-places, as India is the happy winter resort of birds from many parts, and birds shot there in winter, which are represented in large series in the British and other Museums, are practically homeless. If an Eastern form is distinguished, it should bear Pallas's name *hypoleucus*, C. L. Brehm's name *meridionalis* being much more recent.



85. *Astur torquatus* (Temm.).

From Endeh and Mangarai, from the low country up to about 2200 feet above the sea. ♂ ad. "Iris golden yellow; cere greenish; bill black; legs chrome-yellow; claws black." ♀ ad. Wing 249 and 251 mm. ♂ ad. Wing 234 mm. A young *female* shows among its striped plumage a freshly moulted barred feather, and thus seems to indicate that the plumage of the old bird is entirely gained by moult, as also others which I saw seem to prove.

86. *Astur sylvestris* (Wall.).

A good series from the lower parts of Mangarai. *Females'* wing 200 to 207 mm.; *males'* wing 183 to 188 mm.; sexes alike in colour. ♀ ad. "Irides deep red; bill jet-black; cere deep pure chrome-yellow; basal half of bill and eyelids lighter chrome-yellow; legs dull wax-yellow; claws black." Young birds are above rufous; the feathers of the upper parts are rufous with a large dark brown central spot, and white towards the base. From this plumage, which looks very much like that of a kestrel, they moult directly into the slaty grey of the perfectly adult bird, but before the moult their feathers become faded and very much abraded, so much in fact that the broad rufous edges disappear and the brown spots become much smaller, so that the back looks brown and white, in parts almost quite white. Also below the plumage of the young bird passes into that of the adult by a direct moult.

87. *Astur (Tachyspiza) soloënsis* (Lath.).

One young *male* from the low country of South Flores. "Irides golden yellow; cere chrome-yellow; bill black, the base greenish plumbeous; legs wax-yellow; claws black." The under parts are white, brown shaft-lines and a large round brown spot before the tip, but the breast shows two feathers which are light rufous with pale rufous brown cross-bars towards the base. Wing 183 mm.

88. *Accipiter virgatus* (Temm.).

One young *male* from Mount Repok in the Mangarai country, above 3500 feet.

89. *Tinnunculus moluccensis occidentalis* M. & Wg.

Both sexes from Mangarai.

90. *Baza subcristata* (Gould).

A series of a *Baza* from South Flores belongs to *B. subcristata*. Büttikofer has already recorded this species from Flores. *B. subcristata* closely resembles *B. reinwardti* from the Papuan Islands, and some specimens are hardly distinguishable, although mostly *B. subcristata reinwardti*, as this form must be called, has darker brown bars on the abdomen.

I must here correct a mistake which I made before. What I recorded as *B. reinwardti* in Nov. Zool. III. p. 177, from Djampea, and p. 598, from Lombok, are both *B. subcristata subcristata*, not *B. reinwardti*.

91. *Haliastur indus intermedius* (Gurney).

With narrow shaft-lines, from South Flores.

STRIGES.

(*Antea*, No. 63.) **Pisorhina sylvicola** Wall. (Pl. I. fig. 1).

See Nov. Zool. IV. p. 527. This fine large Scops-owl is figured on Pl. I. fig. 1.

(*Antea*, No. 64.) **Pisorhina alfredi** Hartert (Pl. I. fig. 2).

This pretty little owl has been described in Nov. Zool. IV. p. 527. It is now figured on Pl. I. fig. 2.

(*Antea*, No. 62.) **Pisorhina albiventris** Sharpe.

See Nov. Zool. IV. p. 527.

COLUMBAE.

92. **Carpophaga aenea** (Linn.).

From Mangarai.

\*93. **Carpophaga sasakensis** Hartert.

A series from about 500 to between 3000 and 4000 feet in Mangarai. ♂ ad. (A. E.) "Irides dark brown: orbital skin crimson; bill very dark slaty grey, tipped with black; feet carmine: claws brownish slate-colour." The specimens from Flores have mostly the hindneck, foreneck, and breast of a darker shade than the types from Lombok, but this varies so much that no importance can be attached to it at present, and I do not think it will prove to be a local peculiarity.

94. **Ptilinopus ewingi** J. Gd.

One specimen from Maumeri in North Flores.

95. **Ptilinopus albocinctus** Wall.

A fair series from the plains of Mangarai up to about 3500 feet.

96. **Ptilinopus melanocephalus** (Forst.).

Several skins from the Mangarai country. Wings of adult *males* about 114 to 120 mm.

97. **Osmotreron floris** (Wall.).

Both sexes from Endeh and Mangarai.

98. **Chalcophaps indica** (L.).

Up to about 3000 feet.

99. **Turtur tigrinus** (Temm.).

Endeh and Mangarai.

100. **Geopelia maugens** (Temm.).

Also Endeh and Mangarai.



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\*101. *Macropygia emiliana* Bp.

♂ ad. (A. E.) Mangarai, November 1896. "Irides bright reddish orange, with a narrow inner ring of white; bill warm brown; feet carmine." Wing 170 mm. ♂ immat. (nat. coll.), Mangarai, October 1896. "Irides orange-yellow; bill brown; feet purple-black; claws dark brown."

\*102. *Macropygia ruficeps orientalis* Hartert.

A series from the Mangarai country, from the low country to about 4000 feet. ♂ ad. "Irides pale blue; bare skin of orbits dark lead-grey; bill warm brown; feet carmine; claws greyish brown." ♀. "Irides pale grey-blue."

These specimens agree with the types from Sambawa. The adult *male* has white edges to the cinnamon feathers of the breast; the *females* have dark brown breast-feathers with cinnamon-brown edges; those of the throat in the *females* are pale cinnamon with dark blackish brown lateral edges. Length of wings of *females* 158 to 160 mm., of an adult *male* 162 mm. (Cf. Nov. Zool. III. p. 573.)

GALLIDAE.

103. *Gallus varius* (Shaw & Nodl.).

Mangarai.

104. *Excalfactoria chinensis lineata* (Scop.).

Mangarai, from the low country up to about 3000 feet.

TURNICIDAE.

105. *Turnix powelli* Guillemard.

Low country of Mangarai. ♀ ad. (A. E.) "Iris white; bill pale yellow, with the tip horn-grey; legs yellow; claws grey." ♂. "Irides white; bill greenish white, culmen dark grey; legs pale green; claws grey."

106. *Turnix maculosus* (Temm.).

♀ ad. "Irides white; bill yellow, culmen light brown; legs pale olivaceous ochreous; claws grey." Mangarai to 3000 feet above the sea.

The Flores specimens are of bright colours. Those mentioned in Nov. Zool. IV. p. 271, from Savu, were probably all more or less immature.

MEGAPODIIDAE.

107. *Megapodius duperreyi* Less. & Garn.

Not rare in the Mangarai country.

RALLIDAE.

108. *Amaurornis phoenicura* (Forst.).

Mangarai. ♀. "Irides orange-brown; bill pale green, basal half of culmen orange-red."

109. *Hypotaenidia philippensis* (L.).

Upwards to about 3300 feet.

\*110. *Hypotaenidia brachypus exsul* subsp. nov.

This new form (species or subspecies) was shot in November in the Mangarai district. Unfortunately only a single *male* was obtained, but this has the appearance of an adult bird. It resembles *H. brachypus* (Swains.) from Australia, but differs in the following points :—

The head, which is distinctly streaked with black central stripes in *H. brachypus*, is dark rufous chestnut, showing only towards the nape some rather indistinct black lines. The back is much more olivaceous instead of rufescent; the foreneck and breast are much more grey. The breast is grey, with only a very faint olivaceous tinge, and has in the middle a pale brownish grey line. Chin and upper throat distinctly whitish, as in *H. brachypus brachypus*. The feathers of the lower back and rump have also small white spots along the edges of their webs. Wing 101 mm.; tail 38 mm.; culmen 27 mm.; tarsus 28 mm.

111. *Limnobaenus fuscus* (L.).

Two *males* from Mangarai. ♂ ad. "Iris bright Indian red; bill dusky black, base green; legs dark wax-red."

CHARADRIIDAE.

112. *Charadrius fulvus* Gm.

On the coast of Mangarai.

113. *Numenius phaeopus variegatus* (Scop.).

On the coast of Mangarai.

ARDEIDAE.

114. *Butorides stagnatilis* (Gould).

♂, October 1896. "Legs and feet dark orange-yellow, tinged with olivaceous in front." ♀, November 1896 (nat. coll.). "Legs bright yellowish green, soles dark yellow."

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